Equal Rights

VOL. XV, No. 16
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
MAY 25, 1929

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
MAY 24 1929
LEGISLATIVE DIVISION

Elizabeth Abbott

Chairman of the Open Door Council, a British Feminist organization, which has recently issued a call for an International Conference on Industrial Equality to be held in Berlin, Germany, on June 15 and 16. Mrs. Abbott has requested Equal Rights to extend the invitation to attend the Conference to all individuals and organizations which support the demand that the regulation of work shall be based not upon sex, but upon the nature of the occupation.

Equal Rights

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
National Woman's Party
Capitol Hill
Washington, D. C.
Phone, Lincoln 1366
Published Weekly
at 19 West Chase Street
Baltimore, Md.
Phone, Vernon 3279

Edith Houghton Hooker . . . Editor
Ruby A. Black . . . Managing Editor
Dora G. Ogle . . . Business Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

Nina E. Allender
Zoe Beckley
Ruby A. Black
Elaine Sterne Carrington
Lucia Chamberlain
Phyllis Duganne
Ernestine Evans
Rose Feld
Zona Gale
Helen Davenport Gibbons
Rebecca Hourwich
Ruth Hale
Ines Haynes Irwin
Ada Davenport Kendall
Katherine Leckie
Hazel MacKaye
Edna St. Vincent Millay
Ruth Pickering
Alice Rohe
Maryse Rutledge
Miriam Finn Scott
Doris Stevens
Sophie Treadwell
Brenda Ueland
Sue S. White
Mary Winsor

Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., under Act March 3, 1879.

Subscription, $2.00 a Year

Foreign Subscription, $2.50

OFFICERS OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

President, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Chairman National Council, Jane Norman Smith, N. Y.
Vice-Chairmen,
Gail Laughlin, Me.
Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Anita Pollitzer, S. C.
Secretary, Evelyn Wainwright, D. C.
Executive Secretary, Mabel Vernon, Del.
Treasurer, Emma Wold, Ore.
Congressional Chairman, Maud Younger, Cal.
Legislative Secretary, Emma Wold, Ore.
Parliamentarian, Emma C. Fox, Mich.

Edith Ainge, N. Y.
Anne Archbold, Me.
Laura Berrien, D. C.
Florence B. Boeckel, D. C.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Mrs. Isaac H. Dixon, Md.
Bertha W. Fowler, Colo.
Zona Gale, Wis.
Ines Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Edith Houghton Hooker, Md.
Elizabeth T. Kent, Calif.
Ruth Vandeer Litt, N. Y.
Burnita S. Matthews, Miss.
Dora G. Ogle, Md.
Sarah Pell, N. Y.
Elizabeth Selden Rogers, N. Y.
Doris Stevens, N. Y.
Mabel Vernon, Del.
Margaret Whittemore, Cal.
Mrs. Harvey Wiley, D. C.
Mrs. Valentine Winters, Ohio
Maud Younger, Calif.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY
The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT
"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."
[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]
Introduced in the Senate, January 4, 1928, by Senator Charles E. Curtis, Kansas.
Introduced in the House, May 18, 1928, by Representative Frederick W. Magrady, Pennsylvania.

The Result of "Feminist Schooling"

ON another page of this issue we reprint in full the election address of the British Women's General Election Campaign Committee, a document which should be studied in detail by American Feminists. Almost every woman's organization in Great Britain stands back of this series of demands, a point which Premier Baldwin undoubtedly had in mind when he recently gave assurances that in the next Parliament a royal commission would be appointed to consider a number of sex equality questions.

More than 50 per cent. of the 27,024,000 voters in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are women and political wiseacres admit that they will decide the result in the impending election. Naturally the demands of so great a body of voters must compel the attention of the party leaders.

Accustomed as we are in this country to seeing women give right of way to every conceivable social welfare measure while permitting Equal Rights to be side-tracked by the politicians, it comes like a breath of fresh air, or sunshine after a storm, to see the British women concentrating on Equal Rights as a more important and more practical reform than any other.

A member of the London Branch of the Woman's Party writes: "Our election demands, so simply and so briefly phrased, represent the clear thinking of almost a century. Women know what they want now because of their long, long, Feminist schooling. Without this process of education, largely accomplished through women's clubs, it would have been impossible to secure such unanimity of opinion."

American Feminists may to advantage take the cue.

Already education has done much to liberate women, but intensive "Feminist schooling," particularly in the women's clubs, is needed to insure the prompt passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Of Course They Support Industrial Equality

COMMENTING on the now famous deputation of women from the chief British women's societies to the leaders of the various political parties in Great Britain the bulletin of the Women's Guild of Empire says:

> "The proposal that restrictive legislation in industry shall be based upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker was presented by Mrs. Abbott, of the Open-Door Council. The W. G. E., *of course*, fully supports this."

The italics are ours, inserted because the phrase italicised so precisely expresses our point of view.

Of course, intelligent, organized women support industrial equality; how could they do otherwise?

The bulletin comments further:

> "The W. G. E. is particularly interested in the position of women in industry, and in the demand that all legislation which restricts the right to work shall be based on the nature of the occupation and not on the sex of the worker. This point of view should be brought home by members to all candidates at the general election. It is ridiculous to claim, as one party organ does, that women in industry need special protection like children. In practice this protection results in the exclusion of women from the best paid jobs. Where men and women are working side by side, the best defence for the women would be admission to the trade unions on equal terms with the men."

We print these words with a rare degree of pleasure for they carry with them the quality of conviction that comes only from experience.

British women have seen "protection" with the mask off as American women are only just beginning to see it. They know, having gone through the fire, that when men assume their most benignant attitude it is about time for women to be on their guard.

British women, like American women, were for a long time "protected" from the vote. They were also "protected," when married, from owning their own property and from having equal guardianship rights over their children.

"So great a favorite," as Blackstone said, was the British female under the law that she could legally be beaten by her husband, robbed of her belongings and licensed to carry on the most hideous of all human "professions."

The British women have palpably become weary of that kind of favoritism and that quality of protection. As a result of their long discipline they have achieved a degree of discrimination, which we hope all other women will soon enjoy, that enables them to differentiate between the true and the false.

Of course, therefore, they support industrial equality.

Doris Stevens Honored

DORIS STEVENS, chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women, has been honored by appointment to the American Committee on appropriate celebration in 1932 of the four hundredth anniversary of the delivery by Francisco de Vitoria of his disquisition, *de Indis,* in the University of Salamanca.

James Brown Scott, president of the American Institute of International Law, the *Institut de Droit International,* and the American Society of International Law, says that this is the first time a woman has been asked to participate with men in an international congress of jurists. As chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women, Miss Stevens has been asked to deliver an address to the Congress on some aspect of international Feminism.

The large congress of jurists will be held under the auspices of the Government of Spain. It will celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of that famous disquisition of international law made by the monk Francisco de Vitoria when he pronounced his well-known principles on "how nations should treat the Indians in the New World." The celebration will be held on the very spot where the monk delivered his disquisition, *De Indis.*

The full American committee is:

The Reverend W. Coleman Nevils, S. J., Chairman of the committee, president of Georgetown University;

Frederic A. Delano, regent of the Smithsonsian Institution; chairman of the Community Chest of Washington, D. C.; formerly member of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States;

Henry Grattan Doyle, dean of men, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., Professor of Romance Languages in George Washington University; member of the Harvard Council on Hispano-American Studies;

Thomas H. Healy, treasurer of the committee, president of Georgetown University;

Roland S. Morris, professor of International law in the University of Pennsylvania; member of the American Society of International Law; formerly ambassador of the United States to Japan.

The Reverend Edward A. Page, vice-president of Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; member of the American Philosophical Society; professor of philosophy at Catholic University;

Edwin B. Parker, umpire of the Mixed Claims Commission between the United States and Germany; sole Commissioner of the Tripartite Claims Commission of the United States, Austria and Hungary; member of the American Society of International Law;

Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Carter Professor of Jurisprudence, Harvard University; member of the American Society of International Law;

Jesse S. Reeves, professor of political science in the University of Michigan; member of the American Society of International Law; formerly professor at The Hague Academy of International Law;

Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union; president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; member of the American Society of International Law.

James Brown Scott, professor of international law and of foreign relations of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; member of the American Society of International Law; formerly professor at the Hague Academy of International Law.

Doris Stevens, chairman, Inter American Commission of Women, Washington, D. C.; professor at the American Academy of International Law in Havana; member of the American Society of International Law.

European Work Planned for Equal Rights Convention

THE Six Point Group of England plans to work throughout Europe in behalf of an Equal Rights treaty or convention among nations, such as was proposed by the Committee on International Action of the National Woman's Party at the last Pan American Congress in Havana.

Doris Stevens, chairman of the Committee on International Action, has received the following communication from London showing the plans of the Six Point Group for international work for Equal Rights:

"The International Committee. After discussion, both within the committee and among other Feminist organizations which are hoping to co-operate with us in our demand at Geneva for an Equal Rights convention, it was decided to spend the next twelve months in preparation for international action. We are already beginning to correspond with Feminists in other countries, with a view to interesting them in the idea of the convention, and persuading them to bring pressure to bear on their governments to support it when it is presented. It is hoped that, later in the year, we may be able to send round Europe one or more members of the Group on an Equal Rights Convention Tour, to spread the idea of launching a convention. With a view to the possible postponement of the general election until June we have decided not to take a party to Geneva this year, but to wait until September, 1930, when we hope to secure the co-operation of a large body of Feminists from many nations. The idea of a simple, comprehensive convention which will wipe away with one stroke the legal disabilities of women in whatever countries may sign it, is rapidly capturing the imagination of women in both this and other countries. Meanwhile, the Six Point Group hopes to make this a definite plank in its election policy.

"The Committee on the Nationality of Married Women. Our international secretary, Mrs. Archdale, has consented to become the chairman of this committee. One subject which rapidly emerged for immediate decision was the question of the nationality of children. This was referred as a question of policy to the Executive Committee, which decided that the group was concerned only with the strictly Feminist issue—and passed the following resolution:

> "That the representatives of the Group should go to The Hague without their hands tied by any particular solution of the problem of the nationality of children, but that they should hold a 'watching brief' and use their influence to secure that any solution which is reached should give Equal Rights to the father and the mother."

Miss Stevens has also received, after much delay in the mails, the following letter, dated October 2, 1928, from Brenda Dickinson, organizing secretary of the Six Point Group (England), showing the interest of the organization in international work for Equal Rights:

"DEAR MISS STEVENS:

"At the Executive Committee meeting held last evening the following resolution was moved by Lady Rhondda and carried unanimously:

> " 'That this Executive meeting of the Six Point Group offers its hearty congratulations to the Inter American Commission of Women for their admirable work in securing the passage at Geneva by the League Assembly of a resolution pointing out that women's interests should be adequately represented at The Hague Conference in 1929.'
>
> (Signed) "BRENDA DICKINSON,
> "Organizing Secretary."

British Women Phrase Demands

AFTER the manner of a modern Magna Charta, still awaiting the signature of the modern King Johns, comes the election address of the British Equal Rights Election Campaign Committee. As a document of singular importance to women throughout the world, we reprint in full this succinct statement of Feminist demands:

To the Men and Women of the Nation, the Political Parties, and to All Parliamentary Candidates.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1929.

ELECTION ADDRESS
OF THE
EQUAL RIGHTS GENERAL ELECTION
CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.
REPRESENTING THE

Actresses' Franchise League,
Association for Moral and Social Hygiene,
Bolton Women Citizens' Association,
Cambridge Standing Committee for Equal Citizenship,
Coventry National Council of Women,
Edinburgh Society of Equal Citizenship,
Hereford Women Citizens' Association,
National Union of Women Teachers,
Open Door Council,
St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance,
Six Point Group,
Women Peers Committee,
Women's Election Committee,
Women's Freedom League.

PROGRAM.

I. Equal Political Status.
II. Equal Economic Rights
III. Equal Status for the Married Woman.
IV. Equal Moral Standard.
V. Equal Rights in the League of Nations.

For the first time in the history of this country women are voting in a Parliamentary election on the same terms as men. This great political victory was won after a struggle lasting for more than sixty years. But the fight for the emancipation of women is not over. There are still injustices to be remedied and obstacles to be removed before women are able to take their place side by side with men in the affairs of the nation. The societies united in the Equal Rights General Election Campaign Committee set forth in this election address a number of reforms which are essential to the complete emancipation of women.

I. EQUAL POLITICAL STATUS.

Women Peers.

We demand as an immediate reform that the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords shall be conferred on peeresses in their own right, and that this shall be done before any other alteration in the constitution of that House so that they may take part in the discussions on any further reform of that House.

We also demand that in any reform of the Second Chamber, men and women shall have equal eligibility and voting rights.

Nationality of Married Women.

We demand that a British woman shall have restored to her the right of retaining her nationality on marriage with an alien, which was taken from her in 1870; and that, irrespective of marriage, she shall have the same right as a man to retain or change her nationality. The right to be recognized as a citizen in one's own person is the most fundamental of all political rights.

II. EQUAL ECONOMIC RIGHTS.

Government and Municipal Services.

We demand that in the Civil Service, in the teaching profession, and among all other employes of local authorities, women should be paid at the same rate as men for similar or identical work. We demand this on the grounds of justice, efficiency and the maintenance of the standard of living.

Government Service.

Opportunity of entry is unequal. The Diplomatic, the Consular, Indian and Colonial Civil Services, and the Trades Commissioner Service, are closed to women by order of Council under the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act. These barriers must be removed.

Opportunity for promotion is unequal. This must be remedied.

Pay is unequal. Women Civil Servants are paid at a lower rate than men in the same grade and this notwithstanding that the House of Commons in May, 1920, and August, 1921, passed resolutions in favor of equal payment.

The Teaching Profession.

We call upon the Government to take the necessary steps to establish equal pay and equal opportunities for promotion in the teaching profession. The public service of education is directed by local authorities under the control of the Board of Education and the Treasury—the Government therefore is directly responsible for the present inequitable conditions obtaining between men and women teachers. Salaries are differentiated according to sex. Women teachers, having the same qualifications, performing the same duties and earning the same Government grants as their men colleagues, are paid less than four-fifths of the rate for men teachers. Pensions are based on average salary, and women teachers are further penalized by receiving smaller pensions than men for the same length of service.

Opportunities for promotion are not equal between men and women. Appointments to the headships of mixed schools, administrative posts and to the inspectorate, must be opened to men and women equally. The best candidate, irrespective of sex, should be appointed.

Equality of pay and opportunity are in the best interests of both men and women teachers and of education generally. Providing the open door for ability will raise the standard of competence and will increasingly attract to the teaching profession those who are most fitted to carry on the work of education in this country.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

We demand legislation compelling local government bodies to give equal pay for equal work. The Woolwich Borough Council rightly decided to give equal rates of pay to men and women bath and convenience attendants, but the Government auditor declared it illegal to pay the women at as high a rate as the men doing the same jobs, and, by threatening to surcharge the Council—which would entail for its members very severe penalties—compelled them to reduce the women's wages by 19 shillings a week.

Legislation must make it impossible for the Government auditor to declare it illegal for a local authority to pay women the same wages as men for the same job.

Women Police.

We demand that women shall be an integral part of every police force in the country, with equal training, equal status and equal pay. It is essential that women police shall have equal opportunities for gaining wide practical experience both of criminal procedure and of all branches of police work.

The recent report of the Royal Commission on the police testifies to "the marked success" of women police and urges a substantial increase in their numbers throughout the country.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WOMAN WAGE EARNER.

We demand that when trade boards fix minimum rates of wages, these shall not be lower for women than for men.

We further demand that in industry no legislative regulations and restrictions shall be imposed on women wage earners, which are not imposed on men wage earners. We are not opposed to regulations for industry, but such regulations should apply equally to men and women, that is

to say, *they should be based on the nature of the work, and not on the sex of the worker.*

Restrictions on women's work which are not placed on men's work are *not* protection. Forbidding women to do night work when men are not forbidden is *not* protection. These are limitations of women's wage-earning opportunities ,and encourage their exploitation in already overcrowded and underpaid trades. The restrictions and disabilities from which women have suffered in the past have always been *called* protection. The only real protection for wage-earning women is equal status and equal pay.

We therefore demand in any factories bill:

1. That adult women shall no longer be classed with young persons.

2. That the terms of the Washington Hours Convention shall be put into the bill so that the 48-hour week and regulations as to overtime and payment therefor shall apply to all adult men and women workers in factories and workshops.

3. That any prohibition or regulation of night work shall apply equally to men and women.

4. That the same health welfare and safety provision shall apply to all workers, men as well as women.

5. That the Home Secretary shall no longer have power to place restrictions on women's work which are not at the same time placed on men's.

At present the adult woman is classed in Factory Law with the young person and the child. The recognition of women in such law as adult human beings with the same personal rights as adult men will be the first step towards the abolition of the present artificial division between men's work and women's work, and towards the abolition of the present artificial division of wage rates into a "male rate" and a "female rate," irrespective of the similarity or even the identity of the work done.

III. Equal Status for the Married Woman.

Right to Paid Work.

We demand that a married woman shall decide for herself whether or not she shall engage in paid work, and that the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, which purported to throw open all posts to women irrespective of marriage, shall be made effective. Marriage should not be a disability. Marriage should not deprive a married woman of the ordinary rights of a free citizen. At the present time both law and regulations penalize a woman because she is married. In the Civil Service, in the teaching profession, in local government work, marriage leads to the dismissal of a woman, however expert and valuable her services may be.

Income Tax of Married Persons.

We demand that the incomes of married persons shall be automatically assessed and taxed separately. Each spouse shall be entitled to the ordinary personal abatements on his or her separate income. They should share between them any marriage and children's abatements.

IV. Equal Moral Standard.

Solicitation Laws.

We demand the abolition of all existing laws dealing with street solicitation, on the ground that these laws are unequal between men and women ,and also unequal between one woman and another, making of one small group of women a class of legal outcasts.

This committee therefore calls for a simple law on the lines of the Public Places (Order) Bill, first introduced in 1925, under which any person, whether man or woman, wilfully annoying or molesting any other person in any street or public place shall be guilty of an offence. No man or woman should be convicted of such an offence solely on police evidence and the Public Places (Order) Bill therefore contains a definite provision that in all such cases the evidence of the person annoyed or molested is necessary before a conviction can be obtained.

State Regulation of Vice.

We demand the complete abolition within the Empire of all forms of State regulation of prostitution, including registration of prostitutes and toleration of known or licensed brothels and the adoption and active enforcement of laws against traffic in women, procuration, or any similar direction or exploitation of the immorality of others for commercial gain.

V. Equal Rights for Women in the League of Nations.

We are profoundly dissatisfied with the position of women in connection with the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization of the League.

The VIIth Clause of the Covenant laid down that: "All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women." This clause must be made effective.

The British Government should send a woman as full delegate to the assembly of the League. Hitherto women have only been sent as substitute delegates.

All commissions of the League should include women members.

In the Secretariat of the League the few women in administrative posts have had neither the status nor the pay of their men colleagues. There is a growing tendency to dispense with women in these higher posts and to employ them in subordinate positions only. This must be remedied.

The International Labor Organization of the League of Nations.

Under Article XXIII of the Covenant of the League, members of the League undertook to create the necessary international organizations "to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend."

Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles set up for this purpose the International Labor Organization.

What has the International Labor Organizaton done for women?

By its conventions and recommendations concerning the night work of women in industry (1919), the employment of women before and after child birth (1919) (1921), protection against lead poisoning (1919), the night work of women in agriculture (1921), the prohibition of white lead in painting (1921), the International Labor Organization has in many countries secured the imposition of serious restrictions on women's right to engage in paid work.

Article 427 (Part XIII) of the Treaty of Versailles laid down the principle "that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value."

What has the International Labor Organization done to get equal pay for women? Nothing.

The minimum Wage Fixing Machinery Convention adopted by the International Labor Oragnization at Geneva in June, 1928, is so worded that it is not clear whether the same minimum rates should be fixed for women as for men. This ambiguity must be cleared up and we demand that the British Government shall propose that the Permanent Court of International Justice be asked for an advisory opinion.

We further urge that the British Government shall propose the adoption of an Equal Pay Convention and also that it shall take every possible step to secure that all conventions adopted either by the League of Nations or the International Labor Organization shall recognize Equal Rights and liberties for men and women.

IN this election address the Equal Rights General Election Campaign Committee lays before the nation reforms which are essention to the well-being of women and of the community.

Women who fought for the vote asserted that political equality was not only for the good of women, but for the good of the State. That truth was once fiercely

combatted. Today it is accepted as a commonplace.

Equally accepted as a commonplace, as the most elementary justice, is the right of every adult male citizen to an equality of personal rights and liberties. To withhold from women that same equality of personal rights and liberties is contrary to justice. This relic of the past is, in the words of John Stuart Mill, "discordant with the future, and must necessarily disappear."

We call upon all men and women of good-will to co-operate in securing the speedy abolition of the disabilities still imposed upon women so that they may share fully with men the responsibilities and rights of adult citizens. Thus only can men and women make their full and effective contribution to the welfare of the State.

Mlle Bunand-Sevastos Sails for London

FANNY BUNAND-SEVASTOS, who has been helping the Inter American Commission of Women throughout February, March, and April, sailed for London on May 18.

It is with profound regret that the Commission sees her depart. Miss Bunand-Sévastos has made many friends in Washington, due to her brilliant intellect and charming personality. An accomplished artist, she has made some paintings while in America, which she will exhibit in the Salon des Tuileries in Paris. On her return in October, she will bring with her some of her canvasses for exhibition in the United States.

While in London, Miss Bunand-Sévastos will confer with British Feminists concerning plans for The Hague Codification Conference. She will be the guest of the Six Point Group, of which Lady Rhondda is chairman, at the Lyceum Club. She will speak before Feminist groups in London and also before Feminist groups in Paris — her home city — where she will arrive in June.

THE Inter American Commission of Women has just received from María Alvárez de Guillén-Rivas, representative of Salvador on the Commission, and an author of increasing popularity, a statement relative to the young French Feminist's work on this continent, commenting on the picture that Miss Bunand drew of discriminations between men and women in the field of art. Señora Guillén-Rivas' statement follows:

"Having received word from the Inter-American Commission of Women of the activities of the distinguished young Parisian, Fanny Bunand-Sévastos, and the brilliant speech which she made at the National Woman's Party, I cannot but warmly congratulate the young and beautiful French girl for her support of the interests of women and her advocacy that men and women be considered exactly equal in artistic production, because talent knows no sex. It is really depressing for us to realize that, even though work done by a woman may be more meritorious than work done by a man, yet it is always locked on as inferior and paid less. And, since the very essence of art is something so exquisite that it must be felt only by a sensitive being, it seems to me that nothing is more suited to give it form than the spirit and the gentle hand of a woman.

"Let us hope that in modern civilization there will be better use made of the great contribution of energy that women are today still wasting on futilities—only because woman sees the doors of science, the arts and letters closed to her. She is only tolerated as a novice, when she could really be master."

Feminist Notes

Suffrage Magazine

BULGARIAN women have recently strengthened their forces by beginning the publication of a monthly magazine, called *Woman*, the purpose of which is to popularize the cause of woman suffrage. There are several first-class women's publications in Bulgaria, but this is the first one to work primarily and specifically for woman suffrage.

Wins Transport Post

NANCY PROCTOR-GREGG has been appointed assistant principal at the British Ministry of Transport, the first woman to hold such an appointment. She won her position in Civil Service examinations in competition with men. Two women were among the first ten finishing the examination, and five in the first twenty successful candidates. She is a graduate of Cambridge University.

German Women in Handicrafts

WOMEN have, in the years 1912-1929, passed the examinations for master craftsmen and assistant master craftsmen in Germany in the following numbers:

Assistants: Tailoresses 118,013, milliners 43,287, hairdressers 40,201, lingerie workers 2,680, embroiders 675, photographers 549, bookbinders 114, weavers 32, clockmakers 28, bakers 27, gardeners 23.

Masters: Tailoresses 25,349, milliners 6,180, lingerie workers 890, hairdressers 370, embroiders 124, photographers 50, bakers 36, bookbinders 27, butchers 16, and weavers 12.

Women in Virginia Legislature

FOUR women now have seats in the Virginia House of Delegates. One of them, chairman of the Education Committee, Sarah Lee Fain, has been proposed as a candidate for lieutenant-governor, according to the *Christian* Science Monitor.

Woman Doctor Wins Prize

DR. FLORENCE STEPHEN, of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, has been awarded the *British Journal of Anaesthesia* £50 prize. Dr. Stephen's work has recently been the study of the chemical changes which occur in the body when a patient is under an anæsthetic.

Heads Delegation

BETSY KIELSBERG has been appointed by the Norwegian Government as member of Norway's delegation to the Twelfth International Labor Conference, to be held in Geneva in May. She is the leader of this delegation, which consists of herself and four men.

Women Peers in England

LORD ASTOR'S bill to allow peeresses in their own right to sit and vote in the House of Lords provides that:

1. A woman being the holder in her own right of any peerage, other than a peerage in Scotland or Ireland, shall if otherwise qualified, be entitled to receive a writ of summons to Parliament and to sit and vote in the House of Lords as fully as if she were a man, and notwithstanding that the Royal Charter or Letters Patent (if any) creating such peerage do not expressly confer upon her the right to hold and possess a seat, place, and voice in Parliament.

2. A woman being a holder in her own right of any peerage of Scotland or Ireland, if otherwise qualified, shall be entitled as fully as if she were a man to vote at the elections of representative peers of Scotland and Ireland respectively, and to be an elected representative of the peerage of Scotland or Ireland, and, as such, to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

Women in Danish Senate

SIX women sit in the new Danish Senate, among them being Elize Petersen, president of the Feminist organization, Dansk Kvindesarnfund.

Woman Elected

DR. EMMA PHELAN of St. Louis, Missouri, was elected second vice-president of the St. Louis Medical Society, the first time a woman's name has appeared on a ballot in that county. Her nomination and election was unanimous.

First German Woman Preacher

GERTRUD SCHAEFER, of Jena (Germany), has been granted authority to preach in the District Church there. Previously she was an "apprentice priest."

There is only one other ordained woman in Germany. She is Sophie Kunert, but she is chaplain at the women's goal in Hamburg, and has no license to preach from the public pulpit.

Married Women Not Barred

THE Prussian Court for Labor Disputes in Berlin has given judgment that dismissal without notice on the part of an employer in the case of marriage of one of his commercial employees is not admissable. The court has ruled that no valid grounds for dismissal were created by marriage, which did not, at any rate for the first period after marriage, cause any appreciable change in the outer mode of living which might react on the work of the employee.

A Little Step Forward

THE London *Daily Telegraph* reports that Egyptian women have won a slightly more favorable divorce law. Previously a man could divorce his wife simply by stating his intent to do so on three separate occasions. This avowal of divorce could not be repudiated, even if the husband was drunk when he made it. The new law gives the wife the right of appeal to a judge if she has suffered wrong at her husband's hands, the *Daily Telegraph* says.

Ceylon Women Seek Equal Rights

THE first annual general meeting of the Women's Franchise Union of Ceylon, held at Colombo in January, celebrated the victory in the fight for suffrage, and re-iterated its demand for Equal Rights between men and women. The Ceylon *Morning Leader* reported the meeting with the following headline on its front page: "Equal Rights as Men. Demand by Women's Franchise Union."

Lucy Stoners Win

THE press reports that members of the Lucy Stone League in New York have won a legal decision allowing married mothers who keep their own name after marriage to be recorded in their own names as parents of their children.

German Women in Office

BARONESS VON ERFFA has been called to the Reichs Ministry of Justice in Germany as assistant. She passed the State examination in Bavaria, among sixty-two candidates, with honors. The Bavarian Government, however, does not promote a woman, and she has now been appointed to the Ministry of Justice for the whole Reich.

Else Kelshera, chairman of the National Union of German Postal and Telegraph Clerks, has been elected to the Administrative Council of the Reichspost. The Administrative Council controls the entire postal service, its finances, the question of postal charges, organization and staff questions. The inner Council of nine, to which Frau Kelshera belongs, prepares all amendments and decisions.

Turkish Women Hopeful

THE Union of Turkish Women is awaiting with bated breath the result of the discussion on a draft law just presented to the Grand National Assembly, which proposes to give to women over 18 the right to vote in municipal elections.

If the bill is approved, Turkish women firmly believe that, with their equality with men in municipal affairs established, it will not be long before they gain the parliamentary vote.

News from the Field

Mrs. Hilles in Paris

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES of Delaware, vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party, has been conferring with Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the Party, in Paris on plans for opening the New National Headquarters of the Woman's Party. Mrs. Belmont is expected to return to the United States for the opening of the new headquarters.

Young Women's Council

THE Young Women's Council of the National Woman's Party held a short business meeting May 14 at the home of Mabel van Dyke, chairman. A report on the theatre benefit was given by Constance Carpenter. Angelina Carabelli, vice-chairman, accepted the position of acting treasurer.

Woman's Party to Be Represented

THE National Woman's Party will have three representatives at the international conference on industrial equality to be held in Berlin, Germany, June 15-16. Alma Lutz of Boston, author of "Emma Willard, Daughter of Democracy," just off the Houghton Mifflin Company presses, Marguerite Smith of Boston, and Ruth Litt of New York will attend as delegates of the National Woman's Party.

The full call to the conference, issued by the Open Door Council (England) was published in the May 11 issue of EQUAL RIGHTS.

Jane Norman Smith, national chairman of the Woman's Party, and Elsie Hill, now acting chairman of the Connecticut State Branch, are the United States members of an international committee on industrial equality formed in Paris in 1926, at the time of the meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. The Berlin meeting this year is to be held simultaneously with the meeting of the Alliance, the name of which was changed at the 1926 Congress to the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. Many of the delegates to the Alliance are expected to participate in the work of the conference for international action to establish and guarantee industrial equality.

In announcing the policy of the group to gather in Berlin, the Open Door Council makes it clear that it is not opposed to labor legislation or to the regulation of the conditions of work or to safeguarding the health of the worker or to forbidding certain processes or materials to workers. It simply demands that these restrictions be based on the nature of the work, not on the sex of the worker, as is the policy of the National Woman's Party.

England, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Norway, Palestine, Sweden, and the United States are represented on the committee formed in Paris in 1926, out of which grew the conference to be held in Berlin in June.

"The time is now ripe," says the call to the conference, "for the formation of an international organization to concentrate" upon obtaining industrial equality between men and women by work in each country and by work in connection with the conventions and recommendtions of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations, many of which have in the past discriminated against women. There is also need for international work for equal pay for equal work, the call says.

To Celebrate Suffrage Anniversary

A NATION-WIDE observance of the tenth anniversary of the passage by Congress of the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution on June 4 is planned by the National Woman's Party and its branches throughout the country as was announced in Equal Rights last week.

The need for the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution as

the logical completion of the Suffrage Amendment will be emphasized at all these meetings.

A meeting will be held at National Headquarters at which many of the Senators and Congressmen who voted for the submission of the Suffrage Amendment to the States for ratification will be present. Mrs. Harvey Wiley is chairman of the committee planning the National Capital celebration.

On June 4, 1919, the Senate passed the resolution proposing the Suffrage Amendment. The House of Representatives had already passed it, and it was then submitted to the States for ratification. On this tenth anniversary of this epochal event, the National Woman's Party will demand that full freedom be granted women by the prompt adoption by Congress of the Resolution proposing the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constituion, reading

> "Men and wmen shall have Equal Righs throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

The Connecticut State Branch is planning a celebration at New Haven. The Maryland State Branch will have an all-day celebration in Baltimore. The California State Branch will have a meeting in Santa Barbara to observe the anniversary and to urge the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment.

The nature of each celebration will be determined by the local committee in charge.

Connecticut Branch Active

EQUAL RIGHTS for women in industry and equal opportunity and pay for women teachers are the aspects of Equal Rights apparently dominating the organization campaign the Connecticut State Branch of the National Woman's Party is now waging.

Newspaper clippings sent to National Headquarters show that the newspapers throughout the State, wherever Elsie Hill and Mary Moss Wellborn are speaking, are emphasizing in their accounts the importance of equality in industrial legislation and in regulations governing the employment and pay of teachers.

Miss Hill, Miss Wellborn, and Jane Norman Smith, chairman of the National Council, spoke at a meeting at the home of Mrs. Ejnar Hansen at Wilson's Point on May 15. Miss Wellborn spoke on industrial equality, pointing out the effect of Connecticut labor laws upon the opportunities of women workers, at a meeting of the Organized Charities Association of New Haven on April 26. She also spoke before the Business Women's Association of the Young Women's Christian Association on May 9.

Everywhere industrial equality was discussed, as was the whole question of equality between men and women under the law. The newspapers give wide publicity to the meetings and conferences being held in the organization campaign.

Frances Terrill of New Haven, chairman of the New Haven Committee of the National Woman's Party, talked at the South Norwalk meeting on "Unequal Pay for Equal Work in the Teaching Profession." Miss Terrill is chairman of the Teachers' League in New Haven. She has been a teacher in the New Haven Commercial High School for ten years, and before that she taught in the Oneanta Normal School in New York and in the Massachusetts Normal School at Salem. Mrs. Smith spoke on industrial equality and the program of the Woman's Party. Miss Hill presided, and Miss Wellborn concluded the program.

Miss Wellborn conferred with Dean Annie Goodrich of Yale University Nursing School on May 17, and left that night for Washington to resume her work at National Headquarters.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, *Treasurer*

NETTIE TRAIL, C. P. A., *Auditor*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to May 1, 1929, $1,629,680.11.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, May 1 to 16, 1929:

Per Connecticut Branch:	
Miss Marion L. Barnum	$1.00
Miss Mary E. Begg	1.00
Miss Alice Bishop	1.00
Mrs. Emma E. Blake	1.00
Miss Helen V. Bransfield	1.00
Miss Charlotte Coffey	1.00
Miss Alice Connor	1.00
Miss Beatrice L. Couch	1.00
Miss Margaret Cragin	1.00
Miss Josephine Dawley	3.00
Mrs. Estelle Dematty	1.00
Miss Louise M. Fischer	1.00
Miss Agnes J. Folsom	1.00
Mrs. Bertha Fosnocht	1.00
Miss Helen L. Gilbert	1.00
Miss Inez H. Hull	3.00
Miss Carolyn H. Hyde	1.00
Mrs. J. Edna Johnson	3.00
Miss Celia Kaufman	1.00
Miss Margaret E. McLaughlin	1.00
Miss Doris P. Merrill	1.00
Miss Kittie W. Miller	1.00
Miss Isabel S. Mitchell	1.00
Miss Catherine O'Meara	1.00
Miss Honara P. Pitcher	1.00
Mrs. Selma Powell	1.00
Miss Estelle Pratt	1.00
Miss Ruth Ross	1.00
Miss Grace A. Smith	1.00
Miss Frances Terrill	3.00
Miss Amy L. Weeks	1.00
Miss Clarissa E. White	1.00
Mrs. M. R. Grannis	1.00
Mrs. Lucius Briggs	3.00
Mrs. Paul B. Valle	1.00
Miss Alice Esther Garoca	1.00
Annie Laurie Rogers	1.00
Madalene D. Carroll	1.00
Florence A. Roll	1.00
Grace S. Currie	1.00
Elizabeth Bancroft	1.00
Florence M. Kemp	1.00
Elsie K. Lindstrom	1.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y	3.50
Mrs. Stephen Pell, N. Y	100.00
Mrs. William Kent, Calif	100.00
Miss Esther McLaughlin, N. Y	1.00
Dr. N. Louise Lawrence, Mass	10.00
Katherine E. Smith, Ohio	10.00
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa	5.00
Mrs. Lena P. Derecktor, N. Y	35.00
Mrs. St. George Tucker, N. Y	1.00
Mrs Annie Belle Balmer, Ill	10.00
Mrs. A. J. Roehrer, Ohio	1.50
Per New York City Committee: (New York City Committee retaining dues in excess of 25 cents)	
Miss Oates	.25
Miss Isabel Strachan	.25
Mrs. Brune	.25
Miss C. Murmin	.25
Mrs. M. Schmitz	.25
Mrs. Wemssen	.25
Mrs. Mary Kennedy	.25
Miss Gladys Brooke	.25
Mrs. M. T. Hehm	.25
Miss C. Murtha	.25
Mrs. M. Keller	.25
Mrs. Helen Foley	.25
Mrs. Funk	.25
Mrs. Lampe	.25
Mrs. Mulligan	.25
Mrs. Bode	.25
Miss Walsh	.25
Mrs. Korwan	.25
Miss Ebert	.25
Miss C. Hunt	.25
Miss Young	.25
Mrs. Gillam	.25
Mrs. Aspinwall	.25
Miss Schecten	.25
Miss J. Brady	.25
Mrs. Preston	.25
Mrs. Hall	.25
Mrs. Doherty	.25
Miss Hellenbeck	.25
Miss Farley	.25
Miss Nellie Delaney	.25
Mrs. M. Lovingham	.25
Miss Anderson	.25
Mrs. Sanders	.25
Mrs. Ryder	.25
Miss Duhig	.25
Mrs. Rebel	.25
Mrs. Smith	.25
Mrs. Batkin	.25
Miss McGlone	.25
Sale of glossies	2.25
Refunds	3.15
Dividends from endowment fund	8.00
Receipts from theatre benefit, April 29, 1929	157.25
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	731.72
Miscellaneous	8.00
Total receipts, May 1 to 16, 1929	$1,250.37
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to May 16, 1929	$1,630,930.48

KANSAS WOMAN'S JOURNAL
Topeka, Kansas
Published in Interest of Women, Children and Home.
By—LILLA DAY MONROE
$1.00 a Year
"Join Our Journal Family Now" Ad

TIME AND TIDE
THE LEADING WEEKLY REVIEW
Comprehensive, Concise, Unbiased, Authentic
TIME AND TIDE
The only weekly review in the world edited and controlled by women.
Amongst the Directors are Viscountess Rhondda, Rebecca West, Prof. Winifred Cullis, O.B.E., D.Sc.
Subscription rates: Three months, $1.79; six months, $3; twelve months, $5.40.
Specimen Copy Free of
The Circulation Manager,
TIME AND TIDE,
88 Fleet Street, London E. C.

Do You Know—
How To Conduct a Meeting?
PARLIAMENTARY USAGE
By EMMA FOX
Will Tell You How
Price, $1.00 Postpaid
Order Through EQUAL RIGHTS,
19 West Chase St. Baltimore, Md.

The BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW
IT STANDS FOR
Children of Choice, not of Chance. It gives you news of the current legislative battle for birth control. It contains articles by authoritative writers on vital phases of human progress.
BIRTH CONTROL REVIEW
104 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Subscription: $2 Per Year

DAY PRINTING COMPANY
Printers
600 EAST LOMBARD STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.